

The Oregonian

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der tie between him and America, we should endeavor to survive the blow. But what will he have accomplished?

THAT "GENEROUS CONCESSION."

An extraordinary effort is made by a Portland Journal, avowing a devoted and faithful support of President Wilson, but practicing a bogus and hypocritical Americanism, to show that the latest note to Germany is a "generous concession" to the imperial government. The "generous concession" consists in an explicit declaration by the President that Germany can obey international law, but deliberately refuses.

It is recalled that the American note of May 13, following the Lusitania tragedy, asserted that some day warfare could not justly be waged against any merchantman, because it is practically impossible for them (the submarines) to make a prize of her, and if they cannot put a prize crew aboard of her, they cannot sink her without leaving all on board of her to the mercy of the sea in small boats.

"These facts," declares the President (May 13), "the imperial German government frankly admits. Evidently the President was merely restating Germany's case."

But now President Wilson insists that "the events of the past two months have clearly indicated that it is possible to prize a merchantman, such submarine operations as have characterized the activities of the imperial German navy within the so-called war zone in substantial accord with the accepted practices of regular warfare."

In other words, it is practicable for Germany, in her submarine policy, to obey the public law. But Germany does not. That is the kernel of the matter. It is clear that the events of trifling moment that in the beginning the President thought a breach of international usage and neutral rights inevitable to submarine attacks on merchantmen. Now he discovers that it is not.

Yet a vigorous and firm insistence by President Wilson that Germany obey the law, and a clear showing that violations of the law which it is practicable to obey, are on that account, to be treated as "generous concessions" to Germany.

There are some sad cowards among President Wilson's own political followers.

TOO MUCH PUBLIC SERVICE.

Without a doubt, the same justification for the increase in number of employees in his department could be presented with equal force as to almost every other addition to the city's pay roll. Similar extenuation could be made for every individual who is living beyond his means. There is hardly a family in Portland which does not know of some household equipment or service that would promote comfort, health, security or happiness, but which must be foregone because of the more insistent demands of the city.

Colorado in adopting the recall of judicial decisions provided in its amendment that certain cities, by a majority vote of their citizens, might overrule a decision by the Supreme Court which declared unconstitutional a provision of a city charter.

The city of Denver enjoys this advanced degree of home rule. The majority sentiment there is opposed to prohibition, although the state has voted dry. There is a provision in the Denver charter which would let the voters claim the right to operate in spite of state-wide prohibition, and they have carried their contention to the Supreme Court. The court will probably hold that the prohibition clause of the constitution prevails over the charter.

Upon the wets will endeavor to recall the decision. As the issue will be submitted in Denver alone, there is a strong reason to expect a failure of prohibition so far as that city is concerned. To such a result would the recall of judicial decisions be applied.

Yet in its underlying principle and in its operation the recall of judicial decisions differs more from recall of judges than it does from the referendum. In fact, it is based on the assumption that the courts are exercising legislative functions, that in certain cases they repeal statutes and that the people should have the power to say whether or not statutes should be in fact repealed. The recall of judicial decisions is personal in its application. In theory it may be used to place a judge on trial for slight transgression of a popular whim. But in practice it is not. In the seven years the recall has been available in Oregon, not only has it never been invoked against a judge, but it has been demonstrated that an attempt to abuse the principle as it applies to judges falls in its incipency.

Recall of judges and recall of judicial decisions have a similarity in sound, but in no other respect. The one similarity makes recall of judicial decisions, with its derogation of constitutional government, a handy instrument with which to attack a principle that is no more than an enlargement of the authority of the people to choose the kind of men who shall be their servants. If Mr. Roosevelt had started out to kill the recall he could not have devised a more subtle instrument.

NOVELIST JAMES' TRAITOR.

The alarming news comes from London that Henry James, who for forty-six years has lived in England and written so-called American and other novels, is about to follow his physical expatriation by taking out British naturalization papers. He is incensed because the United States Government is not doing something against Germany for the allies besides selling the latter war munitions.

Mr. James writes stories which nobody can understand, but which in England are thought to be in the American language and in America the English language. He was born in America in 1843 and was educated in France and Switzerland and at the Harvard law school. He moved to London in 1869. It appears that in the intervening half century or nearly that he has visited his native land once or twice. That is the kind of an American he is.

Mr. James appears to think that the first duty of the United States was to protest against Germany's invasion of Belgium as a subversion of human rights. There are some Americans not wholly English who agree with him; but the great body of Americans do not. It has been a difficult task to keep neutral in a war which the United States did not begin, does not approve and in which it has a profound desire to have no part.

If Mr. James should sever the lien-

printed a series of portraits of what it was pleased to call "Captains of Industry." The series included such authors as George Ade, Roy McCordell and Ruper Hughes, who have made money by exploiting their writing talents. Our real men of letters, like Howells, make no more than a comfortable livelihood by their pens. We recur to these matters in order to give point to the reminder that it is only certain kinds of ability that can look for heavy financial rewards. Poets may possibly get side by courting the Muse, but the chances are against them. They will be lucky if their genius is recognized a century after they are dead and a monument set up over their moldering skeletons.

THE EASTLAND MYSTERY.

The Eastland disaster has thrown the authorities into such bewilderment that they are unable to think clearly about it. One proposes one theory to account for this inexcusable catastrophe; another proposes another theory. And all their theories miss the main point, which is that the passengers on a heavily-loaded boat were permitted to crowd together at one side. Any boat will list when this is done. All careful authorities avoid it. Evidently the Eastland was not so carefully watched as it should have been. The vessel sat high out of the water, so that at best it was unstable. When the wind blew it was liable to list, and it created an enormous moment of momentum, as mathematicians call it, about the center of gravity. The effect was to overturn the tottering craft like a top-heavy toy.

It is not surprising that the captain again the old, old lesson which it seems as if we never should learn, "It is better to be safe than sorry." Tears following such calamities are inevitable, but they do not make matters better. Rigorous inspection, impartial and impartial attention to duty by the authorities, adequate policing of the crowd on board the vessel, are prerequisites to safety. Above all it is essential that vessels to which human life is entrusted should be kept seaworthy. The practice of turning out excursion boats craft which are too badly out of repair to use for goods must be broken up in some way.

Finally let us try to be honest about the matter. When we are made greedy and careless let us not try to cover our guilt by senseless speculations about the cause, as if it were some deep mystery.

PLANNING NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Perturbation is felt by the Chicago Tribune at the attitude of Chairman Hobbs of the military committee of the House, who is inclined to be reticent as to whether he will support the Administration's military programme after it has been devised in the War Department. Mr. Hobbs is on record as saying he will advocate the plan if it appears to be a reasonable one after being presented. He intimates that a poorly balanced scheme of military development might be presented, and suggests that in such an event he might not see fit to advocate the War Department plan.

Mr. Hobbs' attitude on this question is worthy of emulation. Mr. Hobbs indicates a profound knowledge of War Department temperance. More Regular Army, more rank for more Army officers, appear to be the limit of the War Department's capacity to formulate an adequate military policy. Mr. Hobbs is an avowed advocate of the militia pay bill, which measure he regards, in common with many others, as the final step in the development of the citizen soldiery of the country into an effective auxiliary force.

The evolution in the organized militia of the country has been marked since the Spanish-American War, and while it still appears to be an effective force, that same thing can be said of the Army, which is little more than a National police force, with no larger organization or mobility. The thing needed to bring this up to standard is a citizen militia and enlargement along liberal lines. The thing needed to bring the organized militia up to standard is Federal pay, which may be made the basis of larger Federal control and increased efficiency.

The War Department officers will find that they have made a serious mistake if they attempt to launch a system of military defense which falls to take into full consideration our citizen soldiery. Doubtless they will attempt nothing of the sort, but until their plan is on record Mr. Hobbs and others in Congress do well to withhold judgment on the War Department's forthcoming programme.

A BLIND BOATBUILDER.

John B. Herreshoff, the boatbuilder, is dead. He is mentioned with respect because, although he was blind, he built some of the best and fastest boats in the world. The firm of which he was a member, consisted of John and his brother Nathaniel, but the form in spite of his blindness, made the designs upon which the race-winning boats sent out by the firm were built. His plan was to let a tentative model slip smoothly through his hands, if it fitted with very little change, he knew that it would do the same through the water. In this way he made his muscular sense serve the purpose of sight and it gave him better results than most men get from the use of their eyes.

Herreshoff came of a boatbuilding and shipowning ancestry. His original forbears were Prussian, but they settled in New England before the Revolution, so that John was as good an American as any child of the Pilgrims. The two Herreshoff brothers carried on their work of boatbuilding in unbroken harmony and attained brilliant success. Several cup-winning yachts were constructed by them.

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THE LOW BROW.

The low brow has not been a thing de-spised since the days of the ancients. Though in the scheme assigned a minor place Creation's plan has variously devised The low brow's thoughts, the others humber face.

The low brow tells, in honest or in not, While knowledge feels the burning tears of woe, And musing thus upon the others' lot Would fain change his learning for the low.

The low brow looks above, a flawless soul, Beholds the sun, the moon, the solemn stars; The high brow seeks to know the reason of the song of life thus ringing in his ears.

The high brow too oft dies a manly death, Reveals a soul enervated with human weakness, And reckons not, but freely yields his breath— You tragic scenes upon old ocean prove.

The low brow has as surely proved his worth In moments fraught with misery and woe, And justly claims his right, a manly death, Although his lot he cast among the low.

And granting that he be a patriot, The word itself is pliable and hence— When "freedom" droops you will as like as not Find him aligned on either side of the fence.

From this we find the world is but a stage, The high, the low, important in the play, And each soul pursues his pilgrimage, May leave a light for others on the way.

Oh, man, arose thee from thy sleep; Awake! Thy love and hope is over all; Come, grasp the hand of brotherhood and shake; A common mother speaks; obey the call.

GEORGE H. SANDS.

The Land of Opportunity.

Opportunity! Those pessimists who assert that the day of great opportunity in this country has passed away, and that the career of the well-known captain of industry whose company has just increased its capital stock from \$2,000,000 to \$10,000,000 and who has just declared a dividend of \$48,000,000. In 1911 there was a mechanic in Detroit with apparently no better prospect of advancement than any of his fellows in that calling. But he sought for opportunity and found it. He devised a gasoline engine, and later completed his first automobile, making nearly every part of it with his own hands. Now he and his partners are millionaires several times over, and are the richest of their kind in their country. There is no better proof of this incident affords of the abundance of opportunity existing in this country, even more abundantly than in the past for every one who will seize it. For such the bread line and bundle day and pensions for the unemployed have no allotment.

Confirmation of His Rights.

Louisville Courier-Journal. "I have been reading the Constitution of the United States," "Well!" "And I was surprised to find out how many rights a fellow really has."

Red Cross and Dancing.

Madge—So you feel better since you gave up dancing and devoted yourself to Red Cross work? "Indeed I do, dear. I've had my name in the paper nine times."

Good Bye to a Soldier.

London Punch. "Old Lady (to nephew on leave from the front)—Goodbye, my dear boy, and try to get a first class postcard to let me know you are safely back in the trenches."

What Advertisers Say

A manufacturer of tea: "Results are obtained by quality and then the use of the daily newspaper columns."

A manufacturer of corsets: "It is within my personal knowledge that the largest corset business in the world has been built up by newspaper advertising alone."

A manufacturer of chewing gum: "Newspaper advertising hits the spot we want to reach. It carries our story to the consumer with his daily news. It does effective team work with the local dealer."

An advertising agent: "My motto is, newspapers first."

Ask the others who have won success—the dailies and you, too, will say: "NATIONAL ADVERTISERS' NEED NEWSPAPERS."

primitive man, has become almost an honored member in the modern world among what are called "the educated classes."

They are not really educated, for they lack a great many desirable human capacities. They would be happier and more useful if all their faculties had been developed at school. The main reason why our legal processes have run so badly to seed in technicalities is the hopelessly abstract education we give our lawyers. That half of their brains which must be reached through the hand is always left untilld, so that many of them seem to think with only half their minds, and of course their thinking is sadly awry.

Our public schools received their first directive impulse and formed their vital traditions under primitive conditions when grinding toil was the common lot and the intellectual vocations offered the only road to leisure, honor and wealth. They were therefore naturally overrated and the studies which led to them pushed everything else out of the curriculum. Why study the art of manual exertion, when it has nothing to offer but unreleasing and a badly rewarded toil?

But conditions are now radically altered. The callings which depend upon manual skill return rich rewards in honor and comfort. It is found, too, that an exclusively "cultural" education, which is the product of producing a sterile type of mind incapable of dealing with practical problems. The kind of mental training which enabled blind John Herreshoff to build his marvelous automobiles should give an ordinary youth the power to hold his own in the field of industry.

The trouble with such hand education as we have is that it does not begin soon enough or last long enough. Worse still, it is not correlated with the culture studies in such a way as to make education a connected and fruitful whole. What we want in the schools is, not less culture, but a great deal more tying up of culture with muscular skill and activity. And this educational improvement is no more needed by the "laboring classes" than by the wealthy and leisured.

In his "School and Society" article on "Athletics by Proxy," President Foster tells of a football coach who protested against students using the college athletic field "merely for fun." That is what might be expected of a coach who has no business of athletics. As sane observers see it, the athletic field should be used for fun and nothing else—the wholesome fun that promotes health and study.

We have become so hardened by war news that such a report as "Ten thousand slain in half an hour" barely stirs our sluggish interest. Are the American people, in common with the rest of the world, becoming used to such things? Apparently so. And this being true, the peace propagandists have even less basis for their hope that perpetual and universal peace will follow the present war.

Chicago is issuing "baby bonds" for sums varying from \$25 to \$125 and offering them directly to the people. It is not to be expected that they are eagerly bought. This plan of selling bonds has long been practiced in France for government as well as municipal issues. It gives the people a safe investment for their savings and bids their hearts to their country by the strongest of ties.

The recent walnut growers' meeting at McMinnville signals the rapid development of a promising Oregon industry. They will meet again November to perfect an organization, to which Washington growers may possibly be admitted. This has been a favorable season for walnut groves. The trees have made a heavy growth and the crop of nuts is said to be large.

Bryan's latest bit of logic proves too much. He argues that Teddy must not use the big stick because "it was not mentioned by Christ." But free silver was not mentioned by him, either, nor government ownership of railroads. So if the Colonel is obliged to give up his favorite weapon we do not see how Mr. Bryan can keep his favorite hobbies.

If the Germans have captured 131-250 Russians in the last ten days, they would better head them east and give them a running start toward home. That number of hungry Moujiks will eat a lot of food.

Canada lowers the height of recruits to five feet two inches and dispels the charm, for one naturally expects a Canadian warrior to be a six-footer of the pattern of the fighting Scot.

According to a dispatch the Panama Canal is paying expenses. It is well that we get some of our money back during the time we are allowed to retain the Canal.

American tourists are missed this year at the British resorts; but once the war is over they will flock all over Europe to see the delightful lot of new ruins.

Why do we never see a fat "fair swimmer" posing for a dive? Is this form of athletics to be monopolized by the slim creations?

Good idea to withdraw American Red Cross people from Europe by October. First aids are needed here and in Mexico.

Another American ship is sunk, and Washington is "shocked." Washington ought to be accustomed to jars by this time.

If everybody knew, as it seems he did, the Eastland was unsafe, Federal action is necessary to punish some people.

German submarines have got the range on the route to Archangel. It might be called Summer target practice.

Italy purposes to buy meat and grain here to last a year, and we have it for sale for spot cash f. o. b.

Have the elements the nerve to turn a shower loose just now at the regular time for the dry spell?

Better lay in supplies today. The grocer would not open shop tomorrow "for a million dollars."

Becker is near the chair, but Bourke Cockran's eloquence may push him away.

European War Primer
By National Geographical Society.

Deep in the heart of European Russia, more than 700 miles from the German frontier, guarded over the intervening space by lake country, marshes and innumerable riverways, ways certain of reinforcement by the winter weather, stands a city of heavy, blinding drift of snow, is Moscow, the old capital of Russia, the city against which was the crash of Napoleon's smothered. Moscow seems more secure from war horrors and devastation than any other metropolis within the confines of the fighting nations.

Moscow belongs alike to the Orient and the Occident, more, however, to the East. It is the gateway to the east, east to Jerusalem, and behind it extends a vast, sparsely settled, half-civilized, limitless, little-known region, sweeping the Arctic Sea to the west and China. Moscow is the pulse of this vast and undeveloped region and through it have flowed the streams of pioneers in peace times, on the mission of civilization to the bleak northern plains and their Asiatic natives. To the stranger it is a city of surprising beauty; to both it is the heart and soul of Russia.

Irregularly built, the intricate and uncommonly involved plan of this mighty city adds to its charm upon the visitor. Its streets are to the foreigner, mostly badly paved and filled with rascals, as the cabdrivers call them, and the streets are crowded with their ancient droshkies lurch. Then, too, the magnificent and the sordid are mingled in the city's architecture, and beside the wonderful palaces and the impressive government structure one sees the mean buildings of poverty-stricken tenements, and the millionaire are inextricably mixed up in external Moscow.

Moscow is a city of churches. Their brilliant color and their gilded and bulbous affairs, like upturned beets or onions, or often mottled like a Hippopotamus, are a delightful piquancy to the city's panorama. First of the Moscow sanctuaries is the renowned Church of the Savior, one of the most beautiful in the world, a temple proving the warmth of imagination and the love of splendor of the North. Built in the form of a Greek cross, perfectly proportioned, its cream-colored marble base and bright domes are a feast of beauty, while its interior is a superbly decorated gallery of precious stones, metals and marbles.

The Kremlin, the heart of Russia's heart, the ancient fortress of the city, is a masterpiece of architecture and of greatest interest to the visitor. The Kremlin is the inner circle of Moscow, wherein are situated the treasury, the imperial palace, the government temples, and around which are drawn heavy battlements of masonry. Within the confines of the Kremlin, the first city on the map of Moscow, stands the modern town extends in an outer ring around it. Most of the Kremlin esplanade, however, from Napoleon's visitation, though its towers were scarred by the fires which the retreating Russians endeavored to sacrifice their city.

The largest bell in the world is preserved here in Moscow, with almost equal interest, is the bell tower of the Kremlin, which is a masterpiece of masonry. The tower is a masterpiece of masonry, and around which are drawn heavy battlements of masonry. Within the confines of the Kremlin, the first city on the map of Moscow, stands the modern town extends in an outer ring around it. Most of the Kremlin esplanade, however, from Napoleon's visitation, though its towers were scarred by the fires which the retreating Russians endeavored to sacrifice their city.

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N. Nitts on Extremes
By Dean Collins.

Nescius Nitts, sage of Pundkindorf Light, saw three gnats disporting in stagnant recreation; Three nectoting jets caused their extermination; Then Nescius roused from his deep meditation And said, "I on extremes a profound dissertation.

"I notes by the papers that Bryan and Teddy Is both talkin' loud and persistent and steady, And bodes in this talkin' persistent, Concernin' the question, on opposite sides; Which some gives a contrast that's truly excitin' As each of them two round the country goes titin'."

"Fer Bryan is yearnin' on earth to raise peace— non-resistance, an era of peace— While Teddy hups in with a blood-thirsty roar, A-pavin' the turf and demandin' of gore; And thus they continue, without any truce— As soon as one pauses, the other busts loose.

"Around through the country they dashes and speils, Almost both a-treadin' on each other's heels. And Bryan no sooner has laid down the dust Along life's rough highway, till it gets to Mr. Nitts, in the city of surprise; And kicked up in war-clouds obscurin' the view When 'er comes lustily trumpetin' through.

The popular fancy is harried and From alternate visions of eagles and dove, And 'er says anyone's chances is slim; Who 'lows they are goin' to Chinany him; And 'er says that a nation don't cut any ice That's yelpin' for peace at least any old price.

"Around the whole circuit these two fellers seems To jostle in their extremist extremes; As Bryan around through the country is chased By Teddy a-lookin' fer things to lam-booze, And it 'pears like to me, after thus I have seen 'em, The odds are in favor of the one who's where between 'em."

OUR BOY JIM.

At the school examination when we set back in the crowd Watchin' of the hull proceedin's we was there, An' I noticed that his mother had a tear-drip in her eye.

An' 'er was old gray-fringed blinkers 'er was uncomf'ortably dry, For the one that graduated at the head of all the school Wasn't my goldfish swimmin' in the placid, placid pool.

No, there wasn't any sky-blue blooded pedigree in him, For 'er was a-lookin' at the honor cake was our boy Jim.

An' 'er yonder in the Courthouse when she pleaded his first case An' 'er give us a verdict without risin' from their place.

An' the lawyers crowded 'round him an' the judge came off his seat, For to compliment his talent, I could scarce control my feet.

Couldn't hardly keep from dancin', an' 'er was a-lookin' at the honor cake was our boy Jim.

At the way he soured the lawyer for the plaintiff in the soup, But, although he swam in honor an' in the heart of his old daddy he was our boy Jim.

Then when me an' 'er old mother went to hear a famous case An' we saw him there a-settin' on the bench with solemn face, An' 'er lawyers was a-callin' him "your honor" and "the court."

How we felt our bosoms swellin' an' 'er was a-lookin' at the honor cake was our boy Jim.

There he sat, just like a statue, full o' dignity an' law, Jest the very grandest picture of a man that ever was painted.

An' while our old hearts was swellin' full o' pride clear to the brim I kep' whisperin' to mother it was our boy Jim.

"But the golden fire o' glory was sot blazin' in 'er soul's eye, Yankee Doodle from the polls An' 'er hoilered out to mother they'd far to go an' see in Congress 'way back there in Washington, Or to see us hug each other an' the tears a-overflowin' the dam beneath their lids.

An' a-ragin' an' a-wailin' till our hearts was a-bleedin' blue, An' a-tellin' of each other it was our boy Jim.

JAMES BARTON ADAMS.

TO SECURE NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Let Government Exchange Educational Advantages for Military Service.

PORTLAND, July 26.—(To the Editor.)—Having read the following suggestion as a possible means to overcome the lack of National defense, why not a National military university? I mean by this a system of universities maintained by the Government and just as the Government distributes throughout the country the qualifications for obtaining a station being based upon the population of a district.

The universities, or this system of universities, would furnish a complete course in any trade or profession any student thereof should choose, and furnish this course free, and the student in turn obligate himself to devote four to six years of his life or whatever time is necessary to finish his education in conjunction with his military training, and further obligate himself to be in readiness as a reserve citizen soldier to take up the defense of his country should it be necessary at any time thereafter.

The expense would not be a heavy one as that of maintaining a large standing army, and would have a very evident advantage over the present system in view of the fact that after the student had completed his course he would be better fitted to make a live-protector of advancement than any of his fellows in that calling. But he sought for opportunity and found it. He devised a gasoline engine, and later completed his first automobile, making nearly every part of it with his own hands. Now he and his partners are millionaires several times over, and are the richest of their kind in their country. There is no better proof of this incident affords of the abundance of opportunity existing in this country, even more abundantly than in the past for every one who will seize it. For such the bread line and bundle day and pensions for the unemployed have no allotment.

Long Range Cannon.

ABERDEEN, Wash. July 25.—(To the Editor.)—Has the United States built or is it building at present a cannon that will shoot 50 miles? READER: "And I was surprised to find out how many rights a fellow really has."

Half a Century Ago

(From The Oregonian of July 27, 1865.)

A stroll of an hour any day when business is in progress about the mechanical and laboring parts of the city will do the most inactive spirit among us good and assist in convincing the dull-hearted that life is but a snarl, some may say, but like the young bride who knows how to drive it. The slave and keg factory of Burns & Lane is well worth some notice. It is a new enterprise and is now fully under way.

The New Path, a monthly art journal published in New York City, in commenting on the late exhibition of paintings at the Mural Art Association's gallery, speaks with a great deal of fulness on Mr. Bierstadt's "Mount Hood." The same journal refers to Gignoux's pictures of Mount Jefferson and Mount Adams, lately exhibited at Goupil's, and says of them that they are about as much like the place as they are like the Swiss Alps.

In company with Mr. Myers we were yesterday passing in the water-wheel and patent jacks for raising buildings, etc., a visit. He now has on hand in his yard a number of the most powerful water-wheels, ranging in capacity from 10 to 250-horsepower.

It is reported that Captain Len White has recently returned to Colville from the Upper Columbia, bringing news confirming former reports in regard to the barkentine of the Yukon. A town has been laid off at Little Dalles, 20 miles above Fort Colville, which is to be the landing point of Captain White's new boat.

One of the ship carpenters, son of Captain Clinton, a work in repairing the barkentine of the Yukon, was yesterday badly cut in the hip by an axe in the hand of a fellow workman. The wound was dressed at Smith & Davis' drugstore.

Dr. Ralph Wilcox has been appointed clerk of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, in the place of Hamilton Boyd, who resigned.

John Mullen, of Cow Creek, has written a letter to Governor A. C. Gibbs, rehearsing the Indian troubles in South-eastern Oregon.

Sunday Park Sprinkling.

PORTLAND, July 26.—(To the Editor.)—Having occasion with others to visit Laurelhurst Park Sunday afternoon, we found on arrival there the sprinkling system in full operation, some 15 or 18 double sprinklers scattered over the beautiful part of the park and just on the lake spots where visitors usually congregate. All round the bandstand on every side was in a soapy, wet condition with standing